FACTS ON FILE

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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

Nuclear Tests

U.S. Readies Air Tests. Pres. Kennedy announced Nov. 2 that he had ordered U.S. scientists to prepare to resume nuclear tests in the atmosphere if "it becomes necessary."

The President's decision was reached—or confirmed—at a White House meeting earlier that day of the National Security Council. Newsmen reported that the meeting was attended by an unusual number of advisers, among them ex-Pres. Truman.

Mr. Kennedy's announcement was read to newsmen immediately after the NSC session. It said:

"The United States is carefully assessing the current series of nuclear tests being conducted by the Soviet Union"; "I do not suggest that we can dismiss these Soviet nuclear tests as mere bluff and bluster"; "these tests are no doubt of importance to Soviet leaders and scientists in developing new weapons"; the U.S. had "many times more nuclear power than any other nation on earth"; "in view of the Soviet action, it will be the policy of the United States to proceed in developing nuclear weapons to maintain this superior capability."

"No nuclear test in the atmosphere will be undertaken . . . for so-called psychological or political reasons"; should tests "be deemed necessary to maintain our responsibilities, . . . they will be undertaken only to the degree that the orderly and essential scientific development of new weapons has reached a point where effective progress is not possible without such tests"; "in the meantime, . . . we shall make necessary preparations for such tests . . . in case it becomes necessary to conduct them."

The announcement was made after several warnings that the U.S. was studying a resumption of atmospheric tests. Mr. Kennedy had voiced such a warning at a Washington news conference Oct. 11. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson said in a General Assembly Political Committee debate Oct. 19 that "the United States is obliged in self-protection to reserve the right to make preparations to test in the atmosphere."

Political pressure for a resumption of U.S. tests in the atmosphere had been mounting since the USSR failed to end its test series with its 50-megaton detonation Oct. 30. The Pentagon and Atomic Energy Commission were reported Nov. 1 to be demanding an immediate renewal of such tests. Similar views had been expressed Oct. 31 by Congressional leaders, among them the 2 senior Democrats on the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D.-N.M.) and Rep. Chet Holifield (D.-Calif.), committee chairman. N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R.) told a Sigma Delta Chi convention in Miami Beach, Fla. Oct. 27 that the U.S. would have to resume tests in the atmosphere "to assure the sufficiency of our own weapons in the face of the recent Soviet tests."

British Prime Min. Macmillan told Parliament Oct. 31 that Britain was prepared to join the U.S. in nuclear tests necessary for the development of an anti-missile missile and other new weapons if the USSR showed signs of surpassing Western weapons technology. He pledged that Britain and the U.S. would try to limit Western testing to underground detonations but would uphold their "duty to maintain the balance of power in the world."

Khrushchev Warning. Soviet Premier Khrushchev was reported Nov. 4 to have warned that the USSR would continue its current nuclear test series if the U.S. resumed tests in the atmosphere. He was said to have voiced the warning the previous day in reply to an Interparliamentary Union resolution against nuclear tests given him Nov. 3 by Giuseppe Codacci Pisanelli, IPU Council chairman.

The warning was made explicit by an authorized statement issued by Tass Nov. 5. Tass said that if the U.S. resumed tests in the atmosphere, the USSR would "watch these military preparations, primarily the steps in improving the nuclear weapons, because it cannot permit the occurrence of such a situation in which . . . its security would not be reliably insured."

Khrushchev, talking to Western reporters at a Kremlin reception Nov. 7, said bluntly that "if the West carries out tests, our tests will continue." He ridiculed the idea of underground nuclear tests because such tests were "too expensive" for a Communist nation and could be afforded only by "capitalist countries." He conceded, in a toast at the reception, that "science has found that they [atmospheric tests] are harmful to health," but he added that he considered humanity would be in greater danger from nuclear war unless the USSR had resumed such tests.

3 More Soviet Detonations. The USSR carried out the 29th, 30th and 31st explosions in its current test series Nov. 2-4. The detonations, monitored and reported by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, all took place in the atmosphere at the USSR's Novaya Zemlya nuclear proving ground's.

Week in Headlines

Pres. Kennedy ordered preparations for resumption of U.S. nuclear tests in atmosphere.

UN elected U Thant to complete Hammarskjöld term as acting secretary general; voted Indian plan for voluntary A-test moratorium.

Khrushchev hinted easing of Berlin tension after U.S.-Soviet tank confrontation.

Hughes elected N.J. governor; Wagner reelected N.Y. mayor.

Ecuadoran Pres. Velasco ousted, replaced by Vice Pres. Arosemena.

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The 29th and 30th tests, monitored Nov. 2, were said to be in the low-to-intermediate range (equivalent to between 20,000 and 500,000 tons of TNT). The 31st test, carried out Nov. 4, was said by the AEC to have had a yield of "several megatons."

4th U.S. Test. A "low-yield" nuclear device was tested underground at the Nevada test site Oct. 29. The fallout-free test was the 4th post-moratorium U.S. atomic explosion announced by the U.S. AEC. But Rep. Albert Thomas (D., Tex.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee said Oct. 31 that "6 or 7" U.S. post-moratorium tests had been conducted. [See p. 379C1]

United Nations

Interim Secretary Elected. U Thant, 53, Burmese ambassador to the UN, was elected acting UN secretary general Nov. 3. His election ended a great-power dispute that had left the UN without leadership since Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld's death Oct. 18. [See p. 341B1]

The election of Thant, a Buddhist, to fill the unexpired portion of Hammarskjöld's term (ending Apr. 10, 1963) was voted unanimously by the 103-nation General Assembly on the unanimous nomination of the 11-member Security Council, which had met on his nomination earlier that day.

Thant, in a statement made to the Assembly after taking the oath of office, named Ralph J. Bunche of the U.S. and Georgi P. Arkadyev of the USSR as the first of "a limited number" of UN undersecretaries to act as his "principal advisers on important questions." Thant pledged that he would work "in close collaboration" with these advisers, but he stressed that he would expect them to work with him "in the same manner."

Referring to the implications his political neutralism might have for his actions as secretary general, Thant said: "My country has steadfastly pursued over the years a policy of nonalignment and friendship for all other nations whatever their ideologies. In my new role. I shall continue to maintain this attitude of objectivity."

(Appearing with U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson on an ABC-TV broadcast Oct. 29, Thant had declared

that if elected acting secretary general he would be "impartial but not necessarily neutral." He added: "My belief is countries can be neutral, but it will be very difficult for an individual to be neutral on the burning questions of the day.")

Thant announced Nov. 6 that he would retain Chakravarthi V. Narasimhan of India, Hammarskjöld's chief assistant, as his chief of cabinet.

Negotiations. The election was the result of lengthy negotiations carried out by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Stevenson and Soviet Rep.-to-UN Valerian A. Zorin with the concurrence of other UN delegation chiefs. The USSR had demanded replacement of the secretary general's office by a 3-member UN executive; it agreed to accept Thant on condition that he name a number of undersecretaries representative of the UN's various geographical and ideological blocs. The U.S. agreed but rebuffed Soviet efforts to transform the undersecretaries into a 3-member sub-executive with more than advisory powers. (The U.S. had favored the election of Assembly Pres. Mongi Slim of Tunisia, but Slim was opposed by France, Israel and other nations.)

Major steps in the negotiations to name a Hammarskjöld successor:

Stevenson and Zorin began talks Sept. 28. At 2 meetings that day, Stevenson reiterated the West's demand that Hammarskjöld be replaced by a single person and Zorin urged selection of a 3-to-5-member executive panel representing various UN blocs. A Soviet UN mission statement issued Oct. 2 proposed the naming of an acting secretary general and of 3 deputies, all of whom would direct UN affairs, in "a spirit of concert." The proposal was rejected the same day by Stevenson, who said it would maintain "the idea of the troika—of dividing the world into 3 blocs"—and be contrary to the UN Charter.

Stevenson conferred with Thant Oct. 5, and U.S. delegation sources reported later that day that the U.S. had agreed to accept Thant as acting secretary general on condition that he have at least 4 assistants and be free to act without consulting them or obtaining their assent. Stevenson met with Soviet Foreign Min. Andrei A. Gromyko Oct. 9 and with Zorin Oct. 10 but reported no progress.

Thant entered the negotiations Oct. 11 by giving the U.S. and Soviet delegations this list of 5 assistant secretaries general he would name if he were elected: Ralph J. Bunche of the U.S., Georgi P. Arkadyev of the USSR, Hernane Tavare de Sa of Brazil, Constantin A. Stavropoulos of Greece, and Mekki Abbas of the Sudan.

Zorin announced at a UN press conference Oct. 13 that the USSR was prepared to accept a single secretary general with full authority to make executive decisions. The USSR's conditions were that the secretary general be required to state the geographical distribution of his assistants; he would not, according to Zorin, be required to seek or follow their advice.

Stevenson confirmed in an ABC-TV broadcast Oct. 15 that Thant had been considered for the post and was "acceptable to the Soviet Union and highly acceptable to the United States." He made it clear, however, that the 2 countries still disagreed on the number of assistants Thant should have. Stevenson met with Zorin Oct. 18 to insist that Thant have 5 assistants, one of them a West European. Zorin countered by demanding a panel of 6 or 7 aides, to include a representative for East Europe.

The 2 diplomats continued their negotiations without progress until Oct. 30, when, UN sources reported, Zorin accepted a Stevenson suggestion that they resolve the stalemate by leaving the choice of assistants to Thant. Zorin told newsmen Nov. 1, after meeting with Stevenson and Thant, that the U.S. and USSR were "near agreement" on a successor to Hammarskjöld. The Stevenson proposal was accepted formally by Britain and France Nov. 1 and by Zorin Nov. 2. Zorin, acting as Security Council president for November, summoned the Council Nov. 2 for the session at which it acted on Thant's nomination.

Facts on U Thant. Diplomat, government official and former teacher. Burmese permanent representative to the UN (with ambassadorial rank) since 1957, Thant was known as neutralist, had criticized the USSR for crushing the Hungarian uprising, the U.S. for its Cuban policy, France for its Algerian policy.

Wide World

Born Jan. 1909, in Panataw, near Rangoon. Educated Panataw High School, Rangoon University; college friend of Burmese Premier U Nu. Began career as school teacher. Served briefly as member of Japanese occupation regime's educational reorganization committee in 1943, entered Burmese government service after World War II. Became, successively, government press chief, information ministry secretary, adviser to premier. Burmese UN delegation member since 1951. Author of works on education, politics, modern history of Burma.

Married, one son and one daughter. His name: "Thant"; "U" (uncle) was a Burmese courtesy title with no precise Western equivalent.

Appeal Vs. Big A-Test. The UN General Assembly appealed unsuccessfully to the USSR Oct. 27 to cancel its announced plans to test a 50-megaton nuclear device. Ignoring the UN plea, the USSR detonated the device Oct. 30. [See p. 393B1]

The UN appeal was voiced in a resolution adopted by the Assmbly that day by a vote of 87-11. The resolution was opposed only by the USSR, Outer Mongolia, other Soviet-bloc nations and Cuba; Mali abstained, and 4 countries were absent (Dahomey, Morocco, Nicaragua and Somalia). The resolution called on Soviet leaders "solemnly . . . to refrain from carrying out their intention to explode in the atmosphere a 50-megaton bomb before the end of this month." The plea was rejected Oct. 27 by Soviet delegate Semyon K. Tsarapkin, who told the Assembly that the West need have "no illusions" about the USSR continuing its nuclear tests as long as it considered them militarily necessary.

Pressure for UN action to prevent Soviet testing of the huge weapons had begun immediately after Soviet Premier Khrushchev's announcement of the impending test Oct. 17. [See p. 377B1]

The Assembly's Political Committee, made up of all UN member states, voted Oct. 18 by 54-13 (Soviet bloc, Cuba, Mali, India and Senegal opposed; 31 abstentions) to give priority to simultaneous debate on 2 proposals for cessation of nuclear tests: (1) an Indian plan submitted Oct. 16, for revival of the uncontrolled voluntary moratorium on tests, and (2) a U.S.-British draft treaty for an internationally controlled prohibition of tests. (India had demanded prior debate of its plan; this was granted after passage of the simultaneous debate measure insured that the committee would go on to consider the U.S.-British proposal if no progress was made on the Indian plan.)

A 3d proposal, urging "absolute priority" for a UN appeal to be directed specifically against the planned Soviet 50-megaton test, was submitted in the Political Committee Oct. 20. It was sponsored by 6 nations lying directly in the path of radioactive fallout from the USSR's tests —Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Japan, Norway and Sweden. Introduced by Per Haekkerup of Denmark, the 3d proposal was opposed by India on the ground that it was directed at the USSR alone. Haekkerup warned that although the 6 sponsors were the nations most immediately endangered by Soviet fallout, the radioactivity produced by the 50-megaton "monster bomb" would endanger "all humanity."

The Political Committee acted on the 6-nation proposal Oct. 25 after a delay attributed to lack of support from African and Asian nations and especially India. The 6-nation resolution, co-sponsored by Pakistan and Iran, was approved by the committee by a 75-10 vote (Soviet bloc and Cuba opposed, Mali abstaining, 15 nations absent).

Addressing the Political Committee Oct. 30, after the USSR had detonated the 50-megaton weapon in defiance of the UN plea, U.S. Amb.-to-UN Stevenson denounced the Soviet test as an "arrogant act" and "a great leap forward . . . in the direction of disasster."

(A 25-nation resolution ordering the World Meteorological Organization to set up a world-wide fallout monitoring system based on its 8,500 participating observation stations was approved by the Assembly Oct. 27 by a vote of 74-0 with 17 abstentions. The 25-nation draft had been submitted Oct. 16 by Canada; it was recommended for Assembly passage Oct. 20 by a 75-0 vote of the Special Political Committee. The final resolution called on the UN Scientific Committee on Radiation to speed its re-

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port on nuclear test fallout, originally planned for 1962.)

Indian Plan Voted. The Indian proposal for a resumption of the voluntary moratorium on all nuclear weapons tests was adopted by the General Assembly Nov. 6 by a vote of 71-20 (8 abstentions, 4 absent). The Soviet and Western blocs joined in opposition to the draft—the USSR and Soviet bloc nations providing 10 negative votes, the U.S., Britain, France and 7 other pro-Western nations providing the other 10 opposing votes.

The resolution embodying the Indian proposal expressed Assembly concern at the resumption of nuclear tests and called on the nuclear powers to halt all testing "pending the conclusion of the necessary international binding agreement" on a test ban. It urged that the future agreement provide for "appropriate international control" of the nuclear test prohibition.

The Indian plan, co-sponsored by Ethiopia, Ghana, Nepal, the UAR and Yugoslavia, had been approved by the Political Committee Nov. 2 by a vote of 72-21 (8 abstentions, 2 absent).

The draft resolution had been opposed by the U.S. and Britain in Political Committee debate Oct. 30-Nov. 2 on grounds that no unsupervised nuclear test moratorium could be effective. The U.S. delegation made it clear to newsmen Oct. 30 that the U.S. would not abide by an uncontrolled moratorium. British Rep.-to-UN Joseph B. Godber declared Britain's opposition to a voluntary moratorium in a Political Committee speech Oct. 31.

Soviet delegate Tsarapkin reiterated Oct. 30 that the USSR would accept a treaty to ban nuclear tests only as part of a general disarmament agreement. He declared that the USSR had resumed tests only in order to perfect its defenses and preserve world peace in the face of tensions created by the West. He asserted that the U.S. had been guilty of the "terror" tactics of which it accused the USSR when it dropped nuclear bombs on Japan in 1945. The 1945 atom bombings had served "no military necessity," he said.

Council Elections. The General Assembly voted Oct. 30 in elections for 4 non-permanent seats in the Security Council and 6 seats in the Economic & Social Council due to become vacant Jan. 1, 1962.

Ireland, Ghana and Venezuela were elected to 3 of the scheduled vacancies in the 11-member Security Council, but balloting for the 4th seat failed to produce a 2/3 majority for either of the 2 remaining candidates —Rumania and the Philippines. Ireland's election had been assured under a 1960 agreement providing for division of a 2-year Council term between it and Liberia. Ghana and Venezuela were elected with 88 and 96 votes, respectively.

In the voting for the Economic & Social Council, the U.S. was reelected, and Australia, Colombia and Senegal were elected to new 3-year terms on the 18-member body. The U.S. was given 82 votes. Colombia 79, Senegal 75, and Australia 73. The 2 additional vacancies remained unfilled when subsequent ballots failed to give any of the other candidates, among them Yugoslavia, India, Thailand and Iraq, a 2/3 majority. [See Vol. XX, p. 475A1-C1]

A-Ban Talks Demanded. The Assembly Nov. 8 adopted the U.S.-British proposal for a resumption of the 3-power Geneva negotiations on a treaty to ban nuclear tests. The resolution was approved by a 71-11 vote, with the Soviet bloc and Cuba voting against, 15 nations (including France) abstaining, 6 nations absent.

The resolution called on the U.S., Britain and the USSR to take immediate steps to resume negotiations in Geneva. It directed the 3 powers to seek a treaty banning tests under "effective international control." It ordered them to report to the UN Disarmament Commission by Dec. 14 on compliance with the resolution.

Tsarapkin told the Assembly Nov. 8 that the USSR would not participate in further nuclear test negotiations "outside of the framework of a treaty for general and complete disarmament." He said the USSR was prepared to sign a test ban treaty "this very minute," but only as part of a disarmament pact.

The U.S.-British resolution had been approved by the Assembly's Political Committee Nov. 6 by a 67-11 vote (16 abstentions, 9 absent). India, which had indicated opposition to the resolution while pressing for committee action on its proposal for a new voluntary test moratorium, voted with the Assembly majority Nov. 8.

Disarmament Declaration. A U.S.-Soviet declaration of principles to govern a resumption of East-West disarmament negotiations was submitted to the General Assembly Sept. 20. The declaration was in the form of a joint report on the preliminary arms talks carried out by Soviet Rep.-to-UN Zorin and John J. McCloy, disarmament adviser to Pres. Kennedy. These talks had been started in Washington in June, continued in Moscow in July and renewed in New York Sept. 6. [See pp. 271B1, 253F3]

Major principles enumerated by the report:

1. Disarmament should be "general and complete" and should be accompanied by "reliable procedures for the maintenance of peace in accordance with . . . [UN Charter] principles."

2. It should limit nations to "non-nuclear armaments [and] forces . . . necessary to maintain internal order" and should compel them to "provide agreed manpower for a UN peace force."

3. It should provide for (a) "disbanding of armed forces . . . [and] bases," cessation of arms production; (b) "elimination of all stockpiles of nuclear, chemical, bacteriological and other weapons of mass destruction and cessation of [their] production"; (c) "elimination of all means of delivery of weapons of mass destruction"; (d) abolition of military organizations and training; (e) "discontinuance of military expenditures."

4. "The disarmament program should be implemented in an agreed sequence, by stages . . . with each stage carried out within specified time limits" and subject to verification.

5. "All measures of . . . disarmament should be balanced so that at no stage . . . could any state or group of states gain military advantage. . . ."

6. All disarmament measures should be subject to "strict and effective international control"; an international disarmament organization should be created within the framework of the UN; this body should have "unrestricted access without veto to all places as necessary for . . . effective verification."

7. Arrangements for the UN peace force should insure that the UN "can effectively deter or suppress any threat or use of arms in violation of . . . [UN] principles."

8. Negotiations should seek an accord "at the earliest possible date" and "continue without interruption until agreement."

A detailed U.S. disarmament program based on these principles was submitted to the Assembly Sept. 25 after its provisions had been outlined to the UN earlier the same day in an address by Pres. Kennedy. The U.S. program called for limitation of U.S. and Soviet armed forces to 2,100,000 men each and creation of a UN International Disarmament Organization in the first stage, for the building of an effective UN peace force in the 2d stage, and for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and aggressive forces in the 3d stage. [See pp. 370E1, 349D2]

(In an address at a N.Y. meeting of the American Rocket Society, Vice Pres. Johnson called Oct. 13 for "a brave start" on international action to prohibit nuclear armaments in space. Johnson warned that the U.S. was being forced to work "on the military uses of outer space from necessity.")

Germany

Khrushchev Avows 'Patience.' Soviet Premier Khrushchev said Nov. 7 that the USSR was prepared to permit a relaxation of East-West tensions in Berlin "for the time being."

Chatting with Western newsmen at a Kremlin reception marking the 44th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, Khrushchev was asked whether the USSR would take any new action in Berlin or would await new East-West negotiations. He said: "It is a difficult question. For the moment we shall wait. We still have patience. . . . It is not good for the time being to press one another."

Similar views were expressed by Khrushchev Nov. 3 in an interview with IPU Council Pres. Giuseppe Codacci Pisanelli. Codacci Pisanelli reported that Khrushchev had told him he never intended the Dec. 31 Soviet deadline for a German peace treaty as an ultimatum and that he did not intend to act hastily in Germany.

East German CP First Secy. Walter Ulbricht said Nov. 3 on his return to Berlin from the 22d Soviet CP Congress that preliminary U.S.-Soviet talks had created "the possibility" of negotiations on Germany. (U.S. Amb.-to-USSR Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr.

had returned to Moscow Oct. 24 to seek preliminary talks.) [See p. 377B1]

Tanks at Berlin Border. U.S. and Soviet tanks were brought to the border between East and West Berlin Oct. 27 but were withdrawn without incident 16 hours later.

The tank confrontation was a direct outgrowth of an East German decree ordering all foreigners—including U.S. officials and military personnel in civilian clothes—to submit to identity controls on entering East Berlin. [See pp. 385E2-386E1]

A U.S. protest against the East German order was delivered Oct. 25 to Col. Andrei I. Solovyev, Soviet commander in Berlin, by Maj. Gen. Albert Watson 2d, the U.S. commander. Solovyev rejected the protest and, according to a U.S. statement on the meeting, told Watson that "the decrees of the Soviet zone régime are binding on access to East Berlin." Watson made it clear that U.S. personnel would not submit to East German controls.

The protest was repeated in Moscow Oct. 27 by U.S. Amb.-to-USSR Thompson at a meeting with Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko. Thompson demanded that the USSR take steps to restore the freedom of access to East Berlin guaranteed by the 4-power occupation statute. Gromyko rejected the protest and complained of sorties made into East Berlin by U.S. troops sent to protect Americans halted by Communist police.

This was the sequence of events at the Friedrichstrasse border crossing point in Berlin:

Oct. 25—East Berlin police passed a first private car without control but halted a 2d, which returned to the Western sector after its occupants refused to show papers to anyone but a Soviet officer. 12 U.S. MPs crossed the border to escort a 3d private car on a brief trip into East Berlin after it had been halted and its occupants had refused to show their papers. 10 U.S. M-48 tanks and 3 British Centurion tanks were moved to the border but were withdrawn later in the day.

Oct. 26—The Soviet Berlin command was informed that an American in civilian clothes would enter East Berlin without showing papers to the East German police. 10 U.S. tanks were brought to the border and an unidentified American drove to the East German border point in a private car bearing an official U.S. license. Halted when he refused to show the East Germans his papers, he returned to the Western sector and drove back to the East German post accompanied by 3 jeeploads of armed U.S. soldiers. His car, escorted through the border point, made a brief circuit, unaccompanied, in East Berlin. It was halted by East German police on its return to the border point but was escorted back to the Western sector by the jeep convoy, summoned by the car's driver with headlight signals after he again refused to submit to the East German identity check.

33 Soviet T-54 medium tanks manned by Russian-speaking crews entered East Berlin from East Germany and parked a mile from the border point later in the day. The tanks' markings were covered with tape, but they were identified as belonging to the USSR's 20th Guards Division. They were the first Soviet-manned tanks to enter East Berlin in years.

Oct. 27—10 U.S. tanks were brought to the Western sector border point, and a private car was escorted by 5 jeeploads of soldiers on a brief sortie in East Berlin after its driver and the East Berlin police had repeated their actions of the previous day. The U.S. tanks then left the border. 10 Soviet T-54s then appeared on the Eastern side of the border but withdrew shortly afterward. The U.S. tanks, summoned when the Soviet force first had appeared, then reappeared at the Western border point; the Soviet tanks reappeared at the Eastern check point 30 minutes later. The 2 formations were deployed in field order, with the lead tanks facing each other 100 yards apart.

(Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Pres. Kennedy's personal representative in Berlin, declared in a statement issued Oct. 27 that the appearance of Soviet tanks at the sector border had destroyed the "fiction" that East Germany, not the USSR, exercised authority in East Berlin. He said it proved that recent Berlin harassments "were not those of the self-styled East German government but ordered by its Soviet masters.")

Oct. 28—The 2 tank formations were withdrawn from the Berlin border after facing each other for 16 hours. The Soviet tanks, the first to leave, rejoined the other Soviet vehicles a mile from the border. The U.S. M-48s were recalled to a parking area 600 yards behind the Western checkpoint. The U.S. made no effort to repeat its private car sorties into East Berlin while the Soviet tanks were at the border. It also stopped all American civilians except newsmen from attempting to enter East Berlin during the period. Other normal civil and military traffic generally was maintained during the tank confrontation.

It was reported in Washington Oct. 28 that Pres. Kennedy had ordered a halt to the test sorties into East Berlin. Administration officials were said to feel that the U.S.' position had succeeded in bringing direct Soviet intervention. It was felt that negotiations on the checkpoint dispute were possible with the Russians but could not take place with the East Germans without constituting a form of recognition of the East German régime.

It was reported from Berlin Oct. 30 that East German police had turned back several groups of State Department personnel when they sought to enter East Berlin without showing their passports. U.S. officials in Berlin confirmed that the State Department had canceled trips to East Berlin by its personnel after the 4th group was halted.

West Berlin police began Nov. 1 to check the identity papers of civilians entering West Berlin in cars bearing Soviet-bloc diplomatic licenses. Soviet military vehicles or military-licensed cars were permitted to pass the border unmolested. The West Berlin Senate was said to have requested Allied permission for the identity check on the ground that East German Communists were using the diplomatic cars to enter and leave West Berlin.

East German police tightened their Berlin border controls Nov. 3 by requiring occupants of an official British car to hand their identity cards to police rather than merely to show them through the car windows. The East Germans detained 2 U.S. State Department employes briefly Nov. 4 when they refused to show their passports after being stopped for an identity check in East Berlin. 4 U.S. military vehicles driven by soldiers were pursued by East German police cars and detained briefly in East Berlin the same day.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Kekkonen Visit. The definition of Finland's neutrality was the theme emphasized by Pres. Urho Kaleva Kekkonen of Finland during a visit to Washington Oct. 16-17.

Kekkonen, who with his wife had been welcomed at the airport by Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy, told Mr. Kennedy at a White House luncheon Oct. 16 that "we wish to stay outside conflicts and disputes between the great powers, and to have friendly relations with all countries." In a joint communiqué issued Oct. 16 Pres. Kennedy said the U.S. would "scrupulously respect Finland's chosen course."

Speaking before the National Press Club Oct. 17, Kekkonen said that "the better we succeed in maintaining the confidence of the Soviet Union in Finland as a peaceful neighbor, the better are our possibilities for close cooperation with the countries of the Western world."

In an address to the UN General Assembly Oct. 19, Kekkonen said that "our policy of neutrality is designed . . . to remove Finland from the realm of political speculation." Finland, he said, was "a nation of cooperators": its people believed in "harmonizing through conciliation" and saw themselves as physicians "rather than as judges."

Kekkonen, who had been to Canada Oct. 10-13, stopped off in New York for 4 days following his Washington visit, then went to Detroit and Hawaii. He returned to Helsinki Nov. 3. [See Vol. XX, pp. 301E3-302A1]

Senghor Visit. Pres. Leopold Sedar Senghor, 54, of the Republic of Senegal conferred with Pres. Kennedy Nov. 3 during a visit to the U.S. Oct. 30-Nov. 4. Senghor reportedly warned Mr. Kennedy that U.S. refusal to aid the Volta River project in Ghana probably would be interpreted by moderate African leaders as an indication that U.S. aid would be given only to buy friendship.

Senghor expressed this criticism of some neutralist behavior in an address before the UN General Assembly Oct. 31: "How shall we end" the cold war "if we, from the 3d world, while proclaiming a facade of non-engagement, support, always and without fail, the East or the West, because the East or the West is our friend?"; "we proclaim our neutralism, but we do not always base it upon a policy of neutrality." He accused non-aligned nations of "a miniature imperialism" toward each other. [See p. 133E1-A2]

Washington Vote. A bill (HR8444) providing Presidential-election voting rules for Washington, D.C. citizens was signed by Pres. Kennedy Oct. 4. It had been passed by the Senate Sept. 23 and House Sept. 25. [See p. 306D1]

Fugitive Felon Act. Pres. Kennedy Oct. 4 signed a bill (HR468) broadening the Fugitive Felon Act to make it apply to any felony. The Senate had passed it Sept. 20. [See p. 305B3]

Greenspun Pardoned. Pres. Kennedy granted a full and unconditional pardon Oct. 18 to Herman M. Greenspun, who was convicted in 1950 of violating the Neutrality Act by shipping arms to Israel. The pardon was reported Oct. 28 after Greenspun, editor and publisher of the Las Vegas Sun, had been informed. (Greenspun had pleaded guilty in 1950 on a charge involving transportation of machine-guns, ammunition and other instruments of war aboard a yacht from Mexico to Israel. His sentence: a $10,000 fine and deprivation of civil rights.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 328G3]

Other Presidential News. Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy held the first official reception of the fall season Oct. 10 by entertaining members of the Supreme Court and officials of the judiciary.

The President Oct. 28 issued his Thanksgiving Day Proclamation and urged all citizens to observe Nov. 23 in a way "not only to preserve our blessings, but also to extend them to the 4 corners of the earth."

Pres. Kennedy Oct. 22 announced the appointment of William Steen Gaud Jr., 54, a New York lawyer, as the Agency for International Development's regional administrator for the Middle East and South Asia.

Recess appointments: Oct. 11—William Ruder of New York as Assistant Commerce Secretary; Oct. 20—Paul F. Geren as Peace Corps deputy director.

Election

Wagner Reelected in N.Y. Democratic N.Y. City Mayor Robert F. Wagner was reelected to a 3d term Nov. 7. Wagner got 1,234,533 votes or 51.1% of the total cast. He defeated N.Y. State Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz (R.), who got 836,553 votes (34.7%); N.Y. City Controller Lawrence E. Gerosa, a regular Democrat who ran as an independent Citizens Party candidate and got 321,996 votes; Vito P. Battista, United Tax Payers (conservative) candidate, who got .9% of the vote.

Wagner's running mates, Paul R. Screvane for council president and Abraham D. Beame for controller, also were elected, and Democrats won 4 of 5 borough presidency races and 23 of the 25 City Council posts.

Wagner's major support came from the reform Democratic faction that had successfully fought the regular (Tammany Hall) Democrats in the primary. He also received Pres. Kennedy's indorsement.

A strike Oct. 24-Nov. 6 of 10,000 city milk-truck drivers, members of Teamsters locals, was a major feature of the campaign. The strike, over union demands for time-clocks to keep track of overtime, cut the city's fresh milk supply to a trickle. Wagner, who entered negotiations Oct. 27 after the services of city, state and U.S. mediators had been refused by the Teamsters, announced on TV Nov. 2 that he had ordered the City Health Department to certify processing plants outside the city. Afterwards, a slim milk supply was provided by city trucks. The strike was ended Nov. 6, election eve, when negotiators agreed to accept Wagner's offer to submit the time-clock issue to the arbitration of David L. Cole. [See pp. 345G3-346B2]

A new city charter was overwhelmingly approved by New York voters Nov. 7. The charter was to provide, effective Jan. 1, 1963, the first basic change in the city's government in 25 years. Wagner was credited with getting the GOP-controlled N.Y. State legislature to let his own committee draft the charter and to have it put on the ballot. The new charter provided for (a) a "strong" mayor with authority to originate the expense budget, (b) an increase in City Council membership from 25 to 35, (c) increased powers for the council, (d) a weakened rôle for the borough presidents.

Hughes Defeats Mitchell. Ex-County Judge Richard Joseph Hughes (D.), 52, was elected New Jersey governor Nov. 7 by winning an upset victory over ex-Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell (R.). Hughes' margin was slim—about 38,500 votes out of more than 2 million cast. He became New Jersey's first Roman Catholic governor. Hughes was aided by campaign speeches by Pres. Kennedy in Trenton Nov. 2 and ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman in Newark Nov. 3. Mitchell, 61, Nov. 12, was backed by ex-Pres. Eisenhower, N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and N.J. Sen. Clifford P. Case, all of whom campaigned for him.

Democrats Nov. 7 increased their majority in the N.J. State Assembly, but Republicans retained control of the N.J. Senate by an 11-10 margin. [See pp. 389D1, 157C-D3]

Harrison Wins in Virginia. Albertis S. Harrison Jr., 54, backed by the conservative Democratic machine of Sen. Harry F. Byrd, was elected governor of Virginia Nov. 7. He defeated H. Clyde Pearson, 36, a Republican. [See p. 267E2]

Gonzalez Wins Texas Seat. State Sen. Henry B. Gonzalez, 45, a Democrat, was elected to the U.S. House Nov. 4 to fill the seat from the Texas 20th District (San Antonio) vacated by Democrat Paul J. Kilday, who had resigned to become a judge of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals. Gonzalez, a 2d generation American of Mexican descent, defeated conservative Republican John W. Goode Jr., 38, by 52,855 votes to 45,553 (unofficial count).

Gonzalez campaigned as a Kennedy Administration supporter with Pres. Kennedy's endorsement. Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson campaigned for Gonzalez and backed him in a tour of San Antonio Nov. 3 accompanied by Mexican comedian Cantinflas.

Ex-Pres. Eisenhower had campaigned in San Antonio Oct. 30 for Goode. [See p. 217D-F3]

Nedzi Elected in Michigan. Lucien N. Nedzi (D.), 36, defeated Walter Czarnecki (R.) in a special election Nov. 7 to fill Michigan's First Congressional District seat, vacated by Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D.), who resigned Sept. 18 to accept a U.S. judgeship.

Mayoral Contests. In mayoral elections Nov. 7:

Albany, N.Y.—Erastus Corning 2d (D.) was reelected to a 6th term.

Binghamton, N.Y.—John J. Burns (D.) was reelected to a 2d term.

Buffalo, N.Y.—Chester Kowal became the first Republican mayor since 1949.

Cleveland, O.—Anthony J. Celebrezze (D.) was overwhelmingly reelected to a record 5th term.

Detroit—Jerome P. Cavanagh, 33, won an upset victory over Mayor Louis C. Miriani in a nonpartisan election.

Elmira, N.Y.—Edward T. Lagonegro became the first Democratic mayor in 28 years.

Erie, Pa.—Charles R. Williamson (R.) defeated incumbent Arthur J. Gardner (D.).

Lorain, O.—Woodrow W. Mathna became the first Republican mayor in about 30 years.

Louisville, Ky.—William O. Cowger, 39, was elected Louisville's first Republican mayor in 28 years. (Marlow W. Cook, elected Jefferson County judge, top county post, was the first Republican to win the job in 24 years.)

New Haven, Conn.—Richard C. Lee (D.), 45, was reelected by a 3,893 plurality to his 5th 2-year term. (Mrs. Ella Scantlebury, elected treasurer, became the first Negro elected to a new Haven post.)

Pittsburgh—Joseph Barr (D.), serving a shortened 2-year term, won a full 4-year term.

Rochester, N.Y.—Democrats won a council majority (the first time since 1937) and the right to choose a mayor.

Syracuse, N.Y.—William F. Walsh (R.) was elected.

Tucson, Ariz.—Lew Davis (R.) won by a 2-1 margin.

Utica, N.Y.—Frank M. Dulan (R.) was reelected.

Youngstown, O.—Harry N. Savasten (R.) ousted incumbent Frank R. Franko (D.).

Ratterman Wins Reform Mandate. George W. Ratterman, 35, ex-professional football player running on a vice-reform platform, was elected sheriff of Campbell County, Ky. Nov. 7 by winning almost twice as many votes as the combined total of his Democratic and Republican opponents. He was the only reform candidate to win. Joseph Schaber and Roland Vories, opponents of the reform movement who were indicted recently by a county grand jury on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice, were reelected to the Newport City Commission.

Ratterman, an investment counselor, had become a candidate, under the sponsorship of the Newport Ministers Association, in an attempt to clean up vice and gambling in Newport, which, up until mid-1961, had been the biggest U.S. gambling center east of Las Vegas. Ratterman, the father of 8, had been arrested May 9 by detectives who broke into a bedroom in a local gambling hall and discovered him in bed with a strip-tease dancer. Ratterman claimed he had been drugged and taken to the bedroom. After a trial, charges against him were dismissed.

Since then 49 persons had been indicted on gambling charges by a special county grand jury, ouster proceedings were begun by the state against city officials, and a federal grand jury Oct. 27 indicted Newport Police Chief Upshire White, 49, 2 Newport detectives, a lawyer and 2 nightclub operators on charges of engaging in a conspiracy against Ratterman although they knew him to be innocent.

Nassau Elects Democrat. Eugene H. Nickerson, 43, became the first Democrat to be elected Nassau County (N.Y.) executive. He defeated Robert W. Dill (R.) Nov. 7 by 6,570 votes.

GOP Wins Pennsylvania Judgeship. Common Pleas Court Judge Henry X. O'Brien (R.) defeated State Supreme Court Justice Anne X. Alpern (D.) in a Pennsylvania election Nov. 7 to a 21-year term on the state Supreme Court. [See p. 399G1-A2]

Civil Rights

3 Railroads Desegregate. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy announced Oct. 16 that the Illinois Central, the Southern and the Louisville & Nashville railroads had agreed to desegregate their terminal facilities. The agreement had resulted from a month of discussions by Asst. Atty. Gen. Burke Marshall and Southern Railway counsel Francis M. Shea, spokesman for the 3 lines. [See p. 225E3]

The agreement had been disclosed earlier Oct. 16 by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. after a meeting with Pres. Kennedy. (King said he had met with the President to urge issuance of "a 2d Emancipation Proclamation" and an executive order banning segregation in public housing. He said he had also requested Civil Rights Commission investigation of Negro voting rights in Mississippi.) [See p. 306D2]

Airport Desegregation. U.S. Judge G. Harold Carswell ordered Tallahassee, Fla. Oct. 17 to end segregation at its municipal airport facilities. (The voluntary desegregation of facilities at the Raleigh-Durham, N.C. and Columbus, Ga. airports had been announced in Washington Oct. 16 by Atty. Gen. Kennedy.) [See p. 234E3]

Memphis Schools Desegregated. 13 Negro first graders were admitted without incident to 4 previously white public schools in Memphis Oct. 3. The desegregation was voluntary and carried out without advance publicity. About 25 white students withdrew

from the 4 schools after the desegregation. [See p. 46A3]

Birmingham Law Invalid. U.S. Judge H. Hobart Grooms ruled unconstitutional Oct. 24 a Birmingham, Ala. ordinance requiring segregation of public recreation facilities. Grooms, ordering such facilities desegregated, reserved decision on the areas of the facilities leased to private operators. [See Vol. XX, p. 134D1]

Guinea Aide in N.Y. Incident. Charges of racial bias against a Negro UN diplomat were leveled against N.Y. City policemen after a diplomatic car carrying Michel Collet, 38, Guinea's deputy UN representative, bumped into the back of a taxi in Harlem (N.Y. City) Aug. 26. Following the accident, Collet reportedly pushed the taxi-driver and fought with a patrolman who intervened. Collet then was forcibly taken to the police station, where he identified himself. No formal charges were made.

Statements of regret, but not apology, were made by the State Department, U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson and N.Y. Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

Guinea's chief UN delegate, Diallo Telli, charged Aug. 28 that Collet had been subjected to police brutality and racial discrimination. But N.Y. Police Commissioner Michael J. Murphy, in an Aug. 28 report on the incident to Wagner, denied the charges and accused Collet of being "belligerent" and "profane." Wagner backed the report. All 12 Negro witnesses to the incident reportedly agreed with the police version.

The incident was taken up at a UN meeting Aug. 30 of 25 African nations, who then issued a statement deploring the "recurrent and serious incidents" in the U.S. involving African diplomats. 38 of 46 Asian-African members joined in a statement Aug. 31 expressing their "outrage" over the affair and their decision to complain to the UN Secretary General. An indication that the group would not press charges before the UN, however, was revealed Sept. 1 by the group's chairman, Chandra S. Jha of India. The Guinean delegation confirmed Sept. 6 that Collet had been recalled home and had departed Sept. 5. [See pp. 371C3-372A1]

Labor

R.R. Pledges Pay for Life. A contract guaranteeing employes a job or wages for life was agreed upon by representatives of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the AFL-CIO Order of Railroad Telegraphers (ORT), it was announced in Washington Oct. 30. The agreement, reached with the aid of U.S. officials, was lauded by Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg and National Mediation Board member Francis A. O'Neill.

The pact had been 3½ years in negotiation. ORT Pres. George E. Leighty said that during the 3½ years, about 300 jobs had been abolished (rail industry employment had declined from about 1,200,000 to 800,000 in less than 5 years). Under the new contract the status of about 200 of these abolished jobs was to be rediscussed.

The pact (a) guaranteed the 946 regular telegraphic employes permanent work or wages, (b) set a job ceiling of 1,000 jobs (reducable only by death, retirement or similarly created vacancies up to a limit of 20 fewer jobs a year), (c) provided that future new employes subsequently laid off would get 60% of normal pay for a 5-year period regardless of whether or not they took other employment. [See Vol. XX, p. 133B2]

Hoffa Sues Meany. A $1 million libel and slander suit was filed in U.S. district court in Detroit Oct. 23 by the International Bro'hood of Teamsters and its president, James R. Hoffa, against Pres. George Meany of the AFL-CIO and 24 other AFL-CIO officers. The Teamsters accused the AFL-CIO officers of "a vicious, calculated and calloused attack" on the reputation of Hoffa and the Teamsters. They quoted Meany's statements at the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in New York that the Teamsters were under "criminal and corrupt" influence and that Meany had membership applications from about 100 Teamsters locals. [See p. 382E-G1]

Detroit Teamster Indicted. Rolland B. McMaster, 47, secretary-treasurer of Detroit Teamsters Local 299, Hoffa's home local, was indicted by a U.S. grand jury in Detroit Oct. 30 on charges of taking nearly $9,000 in illegal payments from an employer. William F. Wolff Sr., 51, identified as president of the Youngstown (O.) Cartage Co., was indicted on charges of making the payments. [See p. 382E-G3]

Provenzano Acquitted. A Hudson County (N.J.) jury Oct. 27 acquitted Pres. Anthony (Tony Pro) Provenzano, 44, of Teamsters Local 560, of a charge of taking a $2,500 bribe from a trucking company to insure labor peace. During the trial, Arthur Pitman, president of the J. Pitman Co. (Hoboken, N.J.) trucking firm, had testified that he had given Provenzano $2,500 after Provenzano had asked for $5,000 "to keep peace." Provenzano testified that he had never spoken to Pitman "about $5,000 or 5¢." [See Vol. XX, pp. 49D3-50A1]

FOREIGN

Argentina

Rail Strike. Employes of Argentina's government-owned railroads went on strike Oct. 26 to protest the government's wage freeze policy and mass dismissal plans. The strikers demanded 40% raises.

The 2 major rail unions originally had planned a series of 3 separate 48-hour strikes. But the unions decided to extend the walkout indefinitely after the government had drawn up plans for firing the strikers.

Buenos Aires railmen, intending to end their strike, returned to their shops Oct. 28 and found they had been dismissed. The ousted workers clashed with police, and several union leaders were arrested.

The Rosario rail union declared an indefinite general strike Oct. 28. Their walkout cut rail traffic with Chile. The Rosario strikers blew up a state-owned power plant and shot at street cars and buses Nov. 1 but called off their strike Nov. 2.

Pres. Arturo Frondizi Nov. 5 issued a decree ordering the railmen back to their jobs after the union defied a government ultimatum to end the walkout. Federal police Nov. 5 arrested nearly 300 railmen in an effort to end the strike. [See p. 292B2]

Bolivia

Riots. The Bolivian government imposed a state of siege in La Paz Oct. 21 after 2 students were killed and 20 other persons injured in attacks on taxi and bus drivers and on the drivers' union offices. The students protested wage increases for the drivers and increases in taxi and bus fares. They also protested a government order raising the price of gasoline.

At least 7 persons were killed and 50 others were injured in rioting in La Paz Oct. 23. Police and militia fired on demonstrators protesting the gasoline price increase. One demonstrator was killed and 10 injured in similar clashes with La Paz police Oct. 24.

The government provided emergency transportation service in the city starting Oct. 25 after bus drivers went on strike over the gasoline price rise.

Interior Min. Eduardo Rivas Ugalde announced Oct. 25 that 200 persons had been arrested in the rioting. [See p. 228D3]

Plot Charged. The government announced Oct. 19 that it had thwarted a plot to overthrow Pres. Victor Paz Estenssoro's régime and had arrested 200 members of oppositionist groups. The plotters were said to have planned to bring an army garrison from Viacha (16 miles southwest of La Paz) to La Paz to start the uprising. Interior Min. Rivas said the alleged leader of the plot, José Nuñez Roseles, had committed suicide Oct. 19.

Burma

Red China Border Pact. A border agreement was signed Oct. 13 by Premiers Chou En-lai of Communist China and U Nu of Burma. The agreement, an "annex" to the Oct. 1, 1960 boundary treaty, said that a joint committee of both countries had "completed the task of surveying [the China-Burma] boundary lines," that markers to demarcate most of the border had been put up but that the "Western extremity" of the border remained to be "surveyed."

Communist China and Burma had exchanged border areas June 5 under terms of the boundary treaty. [See Vol. XX, p. 412A3]

Non-Buddhists Get Rights. A bill guaranteeing religious freedom to non-Buddhists was passed unanimously by the Burmese parliament Sept. 25. 500 Buddhist monks had picketed the parliament building to protest the bill. [See p. 340D1]

Ceylon

Tamil Leaders Freed. The Ceylonese government Oct. 4 released 15 Tamil Federal Party members of parliament from detention to permit them to participate in senatorial elections. The release of 5 other party officials, including party secretary general V. Navazratnam, had been announced by the government Aug. 28. They had been detained in April after their party was banned as a result of Tamil-language riots. [See p. 206B3]

Financial Developments. Fiscal reforms announced by the Ceylonese government July 27: (a) a ceiling on incomes of 37,000 rupees (about $7,700) annually for single persons and 54,000 rupees (about $11,300) for persons with dependents; (b) nationalization of the Bank of Ceylon; (c) restrictions on foreign bank deposits; (d) a 4% development tax. Finance Min. Felix Dias Bandaranaike said the reforms were aimed at offsetting a record 1962 budget deficit of 701 million rupees (about $148 million) and at stimulating Ceylon's lagging 10-year development plan.

An agreement for a $5,600,000 Soviet loan to finance the construction of a Ceylonese government-owned tire-tube factory was signed by Ceylon Sept. 23. Under an agreement announced June 3 West Germany was to lend Ceylon 48 million rupees (about $10 million) for the development of the cement industry and the purchase of Colombo port equipment.

Ecuador

Velasco Overthrown. Anti-government riots in Guayaquil Nov. 4-6 precipitated a crisis that forced the resignation of the cabinet Nov. 6 and José Maria Velasco Ibarra's apparent ouster as president Nov. 7. The crisis was resolved by the elevation of leftist Vice Pres. Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy to the presidency Nov. 8.

The Guayaquil riots, in which 14 persons, including 7 students, were killed in clashes with police, followed a series of anti-government disturbances that had started Oct. 18 in other cities, including Quito and Cuenca, capital of Azuay Province. The nationwide disorders were in protest against Velasco's economic policies that had brought higher taxes and a sharp rise in living costs. The riots in Cuenca began after the Velasco administration was accused of failing to provide adequate aid for poverty-stricken Azuay Province, where Velasco had declared martial law and had ousted the provincial governor and other top officials.

Velasco's 7-man cabinet resigned immediately after the Guayaquil riots. Interior Min. Jaime Acosta Velasco said the ministers had abandoned their posts to permit a political truce between Velasco and his opponents and "because a revolutionary movement [was] evident." Acosta accused Vice Pres. Arosemena of having set up a dictatorship in Congress "under Communist incitement."

Velasco was in Guayaquil during the riots but returned to Quito Nov. 6 and announced in a nationwide broadcast that he had dismissed Arosemena as vice president for trying to become a "dictator." (Velasco had opposed Arosemena's demands for closer relations with Communist countries.) Anti-Velasco demonstrations took place in Quito Nov. 7.

Velasco was reported to have resigned as president Nov. 7 after the army command put down an army rebellion in Quito but then withdrew its support of him. Velasco, who had found asylum in the Mexican embassy, denied Nov. 9 that he had resigned and insisted that he was president. The rebellion, by soldiers of the Chimborazo Engineer Regiment, was touched off by the arrest—on Velasco's orders—of Arosemena and 9 Congress members opposed to Velasco's economic policies. The rebels, reportedly led by Col. Carlos Arregui Viteri, surrendered to the army command after a 7-hour battle in which at least 4 soldiers were said to have been killed and 10 wounded.

2 rival candidates sought to assume the presidency within hours after Velasco's reported resignation Nov. 7: Arosemena, released from prison by his supporters Nov. 7, was proclaimed president by Congress; and Supreme Court Chief Justice Camilo Gallegos Toledo was installed as "interim president" by the army.

Gallegos' army supporters said they backed Gallegos, who was 2d in line for the presidency after the vice president, because "the breach between the legislative and executive powers had become so deep it could not be bridged." An army communiqué charged that Congress' term had expired and that therefore its action in proclaiming Arosemena president was illegal.

Arosemena's claim to the presidency was backed by the air force command and, reportedly, by the navy, by a mechanized army unit near Guayaquil and by many civilians.

The army Nov. 8 rejected a demand by Col. Jacinto Ochoa, Taura Air Base commander, to "recognize Arosemena as legitimate president." Air force jets then attacked the Legislative Palace and military installations around Quito with rockets and machineguns. Pro-Gallegos troops had surrounded the palace and had held Arosemena a virtual prisoner in it since Nov. 7.

The air force attack forced Gallegos to give up his claim to the presidency and forced the army to agree to the acceptance of Arosemena.

Cabinet members appointed by Arosemena Nov. 8: Foreign—Francisco Acosta Yepez (Social Christian Party); National Defense—Francisco Tamariz (independent liberal); Interior—Leonardo Cornejo (Liberal); Economy—Teodore Alvardo Olea (Liberal); Development—Dr. Enrique Arizaga Toral (Conservative); Social Welfare—Juan Isaac Lobato (Socialist); Treasury—Manual Naranjo (Socialist); Public Works—Ignacio Icaza Aspiazu (independent liberal). [See p. 134B3]

Greece

Caramanlis Wins Elections. Ex-Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis' National Radical Union won nation-wide parliamentary elections held Oct. 29. The National Radical Union received 50.39% of the votes cast.

The elections had been called after Caramanlis and his cabinet submitted their resignations to King Paul Sept. 20. The king then dissolved parliament and appointed Lt. Gen. Constantine Dovas, 63, to head a caretaker government, pending formation of a new cabinet.

Final results announced Nov. 4: National Radical Union, 174 parliament seats; Union of Center coalition (newly-formed party of 8 opposition groups headed by ex-Liberal Premier George Papandreou, 103 seats; pro-Communist Pandemocratic Agrarian Front, 23.

King Paul Nov. 2 called on Caramanlis, 54, to form a new government, and the new Caramanlis régime was sworn in Nov. 4.

The Nov. 4 Greek cabinet: Premier—Caramanlis; Deputy Premier—Panayiotis Cancellopoulos; Foreign — Evanghelos Averoff-Tossizza; Interior — George Rallis; Economic Coordination—Panayiotis Papaligouras; Finance—Spyros Theotokis; Defense —Aristidis Protopapadakis; Minister to the Premier's Office—Dimitrios Makris; Education—Gregory Cassimatis; Commerce—Panayiotis Pipinelis; Labor—Constantine Chrisantopulos; Justice —Constantine Papaconstandinos; Public Works—Solon Gikas; Industry—Zisis Zidakis; Welfare—Andreas Stratos; Agriculture—Constantine Adamopoulos; Merchant Marine—Stelios Cotiadis; Minister Governor of Northern Greece—Dimitrios Manentis.

Papandreou, who had charged rightist intimidation during the elections, asserted Nov. 4 that Caramanlis' cabinet was the result of "violence, fraud and bribing." He refused to recognize the cabinet as Greece's "legitimate government." [See p. 132F2]

Israel

Cabinet Approved. The Israeli Knesset (Parliament) Nov. 2, by a 63-46 vote, approved a new 3-party coalition cabinet under Premier David Ben-Gurion, who had headed a caretaker cabinet since his resignation Jan. 31.

Parties represented in the cabinet: the dominant Mapai, the National Religious Front and Ahdut Avodah. A 4th party, Agudat Israel Workers, was to get a non-cabinet deputy minister's post.

The coalition had been formed as a result of 7 weeks of inter-party negotiations conducted by Finance Min. Levi Eshkol. Eshkol Sept. 14 had accepted Pres. Yitzhak Ben-Zvi's mandate to form a cabinet after Ben-Gurion had informed the president Sept. 7 that he was unable to do so. Ben-Gurion had opposed granting the Liberal, National Religious Front, Mapam and Ahdut Avodah parties more responsibility in a new administration—although such added influence was one of the parties' conditions for rejoining his coalition.

The Nov. 2 cabinet (party designations—Mapai*, National Religious Front†, Ahdut Avodah§): Premier & Defense Minister—Ben-Gurion*; Foreign—Mrs. Golda Meir*; Finance—Eshkol*; Education —Abba Eban*; Police—Behor Shitreet*; Justice—Dov Joseph*; Commerce & Industry—Pinhas Sapir*; Development & Housing—Dr. Giora Josephthal*; Agriculture—Gen. Moshe Dayan*; Posts—Eliahu Sasson*; Interior & Health—Moshe Haim Shapiro†; Welfare—Dr. Yosef Burg†; Religious Affairs—Dr. Zerah Wahrhaftig†; Transport—Itzhak Ben-Aharon§; Labor—Yigal Allon§; Minister Without Portfolio—Yosef Almogi*.

(At a new Knesset session opened by Ben-Zvi Sept. 13, Kaddish Luz had been reelected speaker.) [See p. 356C2]

Arab Return Opposed. Premier Ben-Gurion reiterated in a Knesset speech Oct. 11 that Israel opposed the repatriation of Arab refugees to Israel. Ben-Gurion asserted that the "insidious proposal [by non-Arab countries] for freedom of choice for the refugees" was "designed and calculated only to destroy Israel." He called for resettlement of the Arab refugees "among their own people in countries having plenty of good land and water." [See p. 200A3]

Millionth Immigrant. The millionth immigrant since Israel became a state (in 1948) arrived July 30.

Bonds. $500,169,000 in Israel bonds were sold in the U.S. and the western world since the sale of them was started in 1951 (reported by Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, Israel Bond Organization vice president, in New York July 1).

Ashdod Port Begun. Construction of a new, $75 million port began July 30 at Ashdod on Israel's Mediterranean coast. The port was scheduled for completion in 1970 and was designed to handle 3 million tons of cargo a year. Construction was financed through a 20-year $27½ million World Bank loan, Israel's development budget and proceeds from Bonds for Israel sales.

USSR Ousts Diplomat. Yakov Sharett, first secretary at Israel's Moscow embassy and son of ex-Israeli Prime Min. Moshe Sharett, was ordered out of the USSR June 29 because, according to Tass, he had been "caught red-handed at espionage" and had spread anti-Soviet Zionist literature. The Israeli Foreign Ministry June 30 labeled the charges "falsehoods." Sharett charged "a frame-up."

Malagasy Pacts. Foreign Mins. Golda Meir of Israel and Albert Sylla of the Malagasy Republic signed treaties of friendship and cooperation in agricultural and industrial development, public health and education in Jerusalem Aug. 27. Malagasy Pres. Philibert Tsiranana, who led the mission to Israel, announced his support of Israel in the dispute over the Suez Canal blockade. [See p. 28G2]

Pakistan

U.S. Food Pact. A U.S. agreement to sell Pakistan $621,550,000 in agricultural products in 4 years was signed in Karachi Oct. 14 by U.S. Agriculture Secy. Orville L. Freeman. Pakistan was to pay in rupees. 19% of the repayments was to meet part of the U.S.' contribution to the Indus River Development Fund; 70% was to finance Pakistani economic development projects; 5% was for U.S. Export-Import Bank loans for private U.S. and Pakistani businesses. [See p. 235C3]

Kashmir Election. Pres. Khurshid Hasan Khurshid, 37, of Pakistani-occupied Azad (Free) Kashmir was reelected Oct. 7 by about 2,300 representatives of Kashmiris in Kashmir and by Kashmiri refugees in Pakistan. He was inaugurated in Muzaffarabad Oct. 19 for his new term. In an election manifesto Hasan Khurshid had pledged armed force if necessary to make Kashmir independent of India. [See p. 256E1]

West Indies Federation

Jamaican Independence Set. The British Colonial Office in London announced Oct. 5 that Jamaica would be granted its independence early in 1962 and that Britain would sponsor it as a Commonwealth member.

The British announcement came after talks in London Oct. 2-5 by Jamaican Prime Min. Norman W. Manley and British Colonial Secy. Iain Macleod. The conference had been called after Jamaicans voted in a Sept. 19 referendum to withdraw from the West Indies Federation when it became independent in 1962.

A delegation headed by federation Prime Min. Sir Grantley Adams had conferred with Macleod in London Sept. 25-28 on plans to modify the new federation constitution to permit the remaining 9 members to maintain their union. [See p. 375A3]

Other Foreign Events

Afghanistan. U.S. Amb.-to-Cannada Livingston T. Merchant announced in Karachi, Pakistan Nov. 7 that he had failed to find a "solution" to "enable the resumption of trade traffic" between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Such traffic had been halted as a result of the Sept. 6 severance of diplomatic relations between the 2 countries, and Afghan trade with the West through Karachi had been stopped. Merchant, who had been assigned by Pres. Kennedy to mediate the dispute, had said the sole purpose of his mission was to help reopen trade routes. He had discussed the problem with Afghan and Pakistani officials in their respective countries in a series of conferences that had started in Karachi Oct. 19. [See p. 383F1]

Bahrein. Sheik Sulman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, 67 ruler of Bahrein, died Rifa'a Nov. 2. His son, Sheik Isa bin Sulman Al Khalifa, 28, who had been appointed heir-apparent, announced in a Bahrein radio broadcast that he was assuming power. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 386E1]

Britain. Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon (wife of Antony Armstrong-Jones), gave birth to a 6-pound 4-ounce boy in London Nov. 3. The child received the title Viscount Linley of Nymans. [See p. 392B2]

Malta. Britain Oct. 24 granted Malta a new constitution under which the British colony, to be known as the State of Malta, was given internal self-rule. Defense and foreign affairs decisions, however, were to be shared with Britain. May 1, 1962 was set as the deadline for general elections to select a 50-seat Legislature. [See p. 208A1]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Nobel Prizes. The Caroline Institute in Stockholm Oct. 19 announced the award of the Nobel Prize in Medicine to Dr. Georg von Bekesy, 62, Hungarian-born physicist specializing in ear research at Harvard, for "discoveries concerning the physical mechanisms of stimulation within the cochlea."

(Von Bekesy received a Deafness Research Foundation award in New York Oct. 19 for "pioneering investigations into the nature of hearing and of auditory problems.")

The Royal Swedish Academy of Letters Oct. 26 announced the award of the Nobel Prize in Literature to Dr. Ivo Andric, 69, the first Yugoslav to win a Nobel Prize, for "the epic force with which he has depicted themes and human destinies from the history of his country."

The Royal Swedish Academy of Science Nov. 2 announced the award of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry to Prof. Melvin Calvin, 50, of the University of California (Berkeley) for establishing the sequence of chemical reactions that occur in a plant during photosynthesis. It simultaneously announced the award of the Nobel Prize in Physics to 2 joint winners: Prof. Robert Hofstadter, 46, of Stanford University, for his discoveries on the shape and size of the atom's nucleus and of its main components, the proton and neutron; Dr. Rudolf L. Moessbauer, 32, of West Germany, for his 1958 discovery that the gamma rays given off by radioactive iridium were of precise frequency, an effect that made possible checking of the Einstein theory of relativity.

The 1961 Nobel Prizes were estimated at $48,300 each. The money for the physics prize was to be divided evenly between the 2 winners. [See Vol. XX, p. 396C-F1]

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Henry Harper Benedict (Katherine Geddes), 70, grandmother of Remington typewriter heiress Gamble Benedict (Mrs. André Porumbeanu); found dead Oct. 29 in New York of heart attack. [See Vol. XX, p. 120F2]

Sheridan Downey, 77, U.S. Senator (D., Calif.) from 1939 until his resignation (because of ill health) in 1950, advocate of Townsend Plan; Oct. 25 in San Francisco of heart ailment. [See Vol. IX, pp. 108P, 332N]

Luigi Einaudi, 87, first full-term president of Italian Republic (1948-55), economist who aided Italy's post-war financial recovery; Oct. 30 in Rome of heart and circulatory ailment. [See Vol. XIII, pp. 20F, 145N, 250E1; XV, 150F1]

Guthrie McClintic, 68, N.Y. theatrical producer and director (since 1921) of 94 plays, husband of Kathrine Cornell, whom he directed in 28 productions, winner (1935) of Pulitzer Prize for production of Zoë Akins' "The Old Maid" and N.Y. Drama Critics Circle prize for direction of Maxwell Anderson's "Winterset"; Oct. 29 in Sneden's Landing, N.Y. of cancer. [See Vol. XX, p. 108C3]

James (Grover) Thurber, 66, blind humorist noted for creation of character Walter Mitty, cartoonist, contributor to New Yorker magazine since 1927, playwright (co-author of "The Male Animal" 1940); Nov. 2 in New York of pneumonia. [See Vol. XIX, p. 408D3; XX, 108G3, 154D3]